

The Saturday Evening Post

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE MORALIST.

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As the ways of God to us are dark and mysterious, so are the truths revealed to us in his holy word; and though the Bible be called a Book of Revelation, it does not necessarily imply, that every thing contained in it is reduced to our capacity. When we are told that God created all things, we readily believe it, because we are naturally inclined to believe that there must be a great First Cause, the principal Mover of all things. Again: when we are told that this same Being, who brought all things into existence, upholds and continues them in their course, we readily believe it, because we are pre-disposed to such a faith. And so it is with every event which is recorded, and which we are fully able to understand.

But there are some things which we show a reluctance to believe. And why? Because we cannot fully comprehend them. But surely this is not a sufficient reason. Did we believe nothing but what we perfectly understood, how scanty, how limited would be our richest, our real knowledge. Some cannot believe in the existence of three persons united in one, because they cannot comprehend it. Others cannot believe in the incarnation of the Son of God, because they cannot comprehend the motive of the union between his Divine and human natures. But these same persons profess to believe that the Great Architect produced the vast expanse, the globe on which we live, with all its inhabitants, out of nothing—and can they understand it?—can they comprehend how the Mighty Mover “hung the earth upon nothing”?

No!—I venture to say, they have no conception of such a power, although believers of the facts. And when it is said, we are bound to believe many things which we do not understand, there is nothing more than truly spoken. Every thing contained in the Book of God, and clearly revealed, we are bound to believe, whether according to, or in direct opposition to the notions we possess. Ring mortals may form concerning it. Were there no mysteries about the Divine Being, he would cease to be a God to us; for the moment we can understand him perfectly, that moment the distance between the creature and Creator ceases.—

So were there nothing required of us but faith in things reduced to our slender capacities, the objects of our faith would be few; the beauties of religion would cease. Yes, the confidence in a reconciling Saviour would be lost; for it is impossible for us, who are creatures, fully to understand the character of Him who took upon himself the nature of man, consented, for a time, to have his Divine nature veiled in human—of him “who was made sin for us, and yet knew no sin;” and who, when he had closed his Ministry on earth, and glorified his Heavenly Father, whose brightness he was, returned again to Heaven, his former habitation. A perfect knowledge of him, and of the wonderful work which he accomplished, cannot be obtained in this mortal state. Seeing our knowledge is limited, let us not spurn at religion, at the Divine doctrines and invitations, because there are mysteries in them, because of the ignorance which prevails among men, which descends to us, with a corrupt nature. Knowledge, righteousness, and true holiness, the image of God, in which man was created, have been lost to us. So far then, as the Divine Majesty, in condescension to our weakness, has been pleased to make a revelation of himself, so far are we bound to put implicit faith in this revelation.

C. B.

SWEARING.

The following observations are offered to those who are accustomed to this disgusting habit:—It is not easy to perceive what pleasure can arise from the empty sound of senseless interjections; or what superior entertainment can spring from the profane sound of *God, Devil, damn, curse*, than from the sound of wax, wafers, pens, ink, or any other words of the same number of syllables.—It is not easy to perceive what profit is annexed to it. Whatever fortune may be made by perjury, I believe there never was a man who made a fortune by common swearing. It often happens that men pay for their swearing, but it seldom happens that they are paid for it.—It is not easy to perceive what honour or credit is connected with it. Does any man receive promotion because he is a notable blusterer? Or is any man advanced to dignity because he is expert at profane swearing? Never. Low must be the character which such impertinence will exalt; high must be the character which such impertinence will not degrade. Inexcusable, therefore, must be the practice which has neither reason nor passion to support it. The drunkard has his cups; the hypocrite, his sanctity; the atheist, his revenge; the ambitious man, his pretensions; the miser, his gold; but the common swearer has nothing, he is a fool at large; sells his soul for nought; and drudges in the service of the Devil gratis.—Swearing is void of all plea. It is not the native offspring of the soul, nor any how allied to our frame. For as a great man (Tillotson) expresses it, “though some men pour out oaths as if they were natural, yet no man was ever born of a swearing constitution.” But it is a custom, a low and paltry custom, picked up by low and paltry spirits, who have no sense of honour, no regard to decency; but are forced to substitute some rhapsody of nonsense, to supply the vacancy of good sense. Hence the silliness of the practice can only be equalled by the silliness of those that adopt it.”—*Lamont.*

TURKISH BEAUTIES.

The face of a Turkish woman must not be seen in public; if a man meets one in the streets unveiled, he turns his face towards the wall till she has passed: so strong is the force of custom, that I one day saw the Dusdar Agra turn his back upon his own daughter, a young girl of exquisite beauty, as she walked unveiled up the steps of the propylea. These ladies, however, are not so squeamish when out of observation, as I myself soon afterwards found. Copying inscriptions one afternoon in the court-yard of Lascaris, whilst a worthy signore was enjoying his siesta, I heard a gentle knocking at the outer gates, which I immediately opened, and discovered, to my great surprise, about twelve or fifteen Turkish ladies, covered with long white mantles or veils, reaching from head to foot. Having let them in, they made me understand, by signs, the object of their visit was to see a fine clock, with magical chimes, which Lord Elgin had presented to the city of Athens, as if to recall the despoiler of the

Parthenon every hour to remembrance. They followed me slowly, in perfect silence, to the temporary shed in which it was placed; but had no sooner entered than they began to giggle, and presently burst into a loud laugh: they then threw back suddenly their long veils, as if by a preconcerted scheme to surprise me by that blaze of beauty which radiated from their large black eyes: I certainly never beheld so glorious a sight. I may have seen handsomer women, perhaps, than any individual among them, but never did I see such a combination of beauties; such beaming eyes and silken lashes, or such dazzling complexions; they appeared like a legion of Hours sent express from the paradise of Mahomet. The lovely creatures seemed to enjoy my astonishment, and to triumph in the effect of their charms: encompassing me in a circle, they gently pushed me towards the clock, that I might show them its mechanism; this I had no sooner done than, with a shout of joy, they seized the wires, and rang such a peal upon the chimes, that the Italian awoke from his nap, and running to the spot in his gown and slippers, began to chide them in so severe a strain, that the laughter immediately ceased, silence was restored, the veils drawn again over their faces, and, in the same slow and solemn step with which they entered, the whole party moved off the premises, leaving me in the state of a person just awakened out of a most extraordinary dream.—*Hughes's Travels in Greece.*

COLLECTANEA.

New Way of Getting a Wife.—The Governor of the workhouse, in a town not a dozen miles out of the road between Manchester and Liverpool, Eng. had the misfortune, some time ago, to lose his spouse by death. As he had no daughter old enough to take the duty his wife had discharged in the establishment, it was intimated to him by his principal, that they should be under the necessity of introducing a matron. Anxious to avert this contingency, the Governor determined to get married, and forthwith despatched an epistle to one of the Overseers of a very populous town in the neighbourhood, intimating his wish “to change his condition,” and requesting his correspondent to look out for a lady from forty to fifty years of age, who might suit his purpose. The letter, of course, created a good deal of mirth amongst the Church-wardens and Side-men of the very populous town alluded to, and one of the former, handing it to an Overseer of the poor, desired him to select a wife for the applicant. The Overseer, happening to call in at a shop of an acquaintance, mentioned the commission with which he was intrusted, when the shopkeeper straightway exclaimed, “Why, my aunt — will just be the thing for him.” The lady’s disposition was sound, and she was found not indisposed for the negotiation; accordingly, the tender swain was informed, by a letter written on the Sunday evening, that his agent had procured a help-mate for him. This gentleman, on coming to his office, on the Monday morning, was surprised to find his correspondent already waiting his arrival, and impatient to be introduced, without delay, to his future wife. To cut the story short, suffice it to observe, that the introduction took place, the preliminaries were speedily arranged, and the parties, in the course of a fortnight, united in the holy bonds of matrimony, in which, we understand, they live quite as happily as many persons whose attachment has had a long duration and a more romantic commencement.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

A correspondent sends us the following account of a curious phenomenon, though produced by unphilosophical means. He submits it for explanation:—“Having placed a slice of dried Dutch salmon upon the point of a *highly polished steel toasting-fork*, and having held it at a moderate distance from the fire, with the intention of roasting it, I was surprised to observe, that, in a few minutes, it appeared rather singularly decomposed, from circumstances not naturally, nor usually, the result of heat moderately applied; and, upon closer examination, I found my ‘breakfast relish’ charged with a considerable portion of *ignorance*. Upon holding it closer to the fire, the fish emitted frequent and vivid sparks of light, which were afterwards succeeded by a sudden repulsion of the toasting-fork wire, very much resembling an electric shock. I have since repeated this experiment on a larger scale, which has been attended with similar effects, with these differences only:—the sparks have been more numerous—the repulsion of the wire has been sufficiently violent to create pain in the hand holding it—and the fish has retained a strong smell, not unlike that produced by striking two flints together.”—*Literary Gazette.*

IMPORTANCE OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

Who is it that moulds and directs the character of our boys for the first ten or twelve years of their life?—Not the father; for such are his engagements, or such the state and reserve of his manners, that his sons but rarely come in contact with him. No; it is in the nursery; it is in the gentle and attractive society of the mother; it is in her affectionate bosom, and on her lap, that the blossoms of the heart and mind begin their bloom; it is she who bends the twig, and thus decides the character of the tree. How then ought she to be accomplished for this important office! How we have diversified her reading and information! How numerous the historic models of great men with which her memory should be stored! How grand and noble the tone of her own character!

Receipt for Lossess of Spirits.

Take one ounce of the Seeds of Revolution, properly mixed with the oil of Good Conscience—infuse into it a large spoonful of the Salts of Patience—distil very carefully a composing plant, called “Ours’ Woes,” which you will find in every part of the Garden of Life, growing under the broad leaves of Disguise—add a small quantity, and it will greatly assist the Salts of Patience in their operation—gather a handful of the blossoms of HOPE, then sweeten them properly with a syrup made of the Balm of Providence; and if you can get any of the seed of True Friendship, you will have the most valuable Medicine that can be administered: but you must be very careful to get the true seed, as there is a weed that very much resembles it, called Self interest, which will spoil the whole composition. Make the ingredients up into small pills, which may be called Pills of Comfort—take one night and morning, and in a short time the cure will be effectually completed.

COMMENT L'AIMEZ VOUS.

In playing the game of “Comment l'aimez-vous?” one person leaves the room, and in his or her absence, the company fix upon some word, which has several significations, or of which opposite things may be predicated. The person who is to propose the question then enters the room, asks the company, in rotation, how they like it, and from a comparison of the various answers, must discover what the thing is.—To illustrate this, suppose the word to be a *PIERRE*.

One of the company likes it at *COUD*; another likes it in the lower boxes of the theatre; a third likes it fried or boiled (alluding to a *PIERRE*); a fourth likes it in your affections; a fifth likes it in heaven, &c. &c. From these answers, it readily be discovered that the thing can only *PIERRE*. Much of the interest of this game depends, of course, upon a good selection of words, which, in their different senses, afford the greatest apparent contradictions. These may easily be found by reference to a spelling book, or dictionary. Any person in the company who gives a guesser the broadest hint, and thereby enables him or her to find out the word, must then give up the room in turn.

The present Lord Chancellor of England, Eldon, has the reputation of being avaricious and wanting decision on the Bench. The English newspapers assail him with such jests as the following:

“Before Mr. Bell had finally retired from the Court of Chancery, he waited on the Lord Chancellor to apprise him of his intention. The learned Lord, justly appreciating the distinguished legal abilities of Mr. Bell, remonstrated with him on the impropriety of putting his intentions in immediate execution. ‘My Lord,’ said Mr. Bell, ‘I am growing old.’ ‘I am your senior by some years,’ replied Lord Eldon, ‘My Lord, I find myself growing weak.’ ‘I am much weaker, Mr. Bell,’ said the Chancellor. ‘I have a swelling in my head’—‘and so have I,’ retorted his Lordship. ‘My Lord,’ said Mr. Bell, ‘I have made money enough.’ The Chancellor went silent.

From the American Monthly Magazine.

THE DUELLIST.

Hurt honour, in an evil-tempered soul,
Drove me and my master,
My honesty—sweet peace of mind—all—all!

Colours, Jim.

Some months ago, I paid a visit to the scenes my friend Henry Howard, whom I had not seen for several years, and during the short time that I spent with him, many a pleasant hour was passed in recalling the recollection of departed days, and in conjuring up the occurrences of other years. Circumstances which had then recently transpired, introduced in the course of conversation, the subject of Duelling, and as the relation which my friend then gave me, was of a very interesting nature I take the liberty to repeat it in detail.

“I was once,” said he, “on the eve of becoming a participant in this deplorable practice.—An acquaintance had challenged me on some trifling occasion, and being then young, thoughtless and spirited, I deemed I could not as a man of honour refuse the call. I had accordingly sat down in the height of my anger to write an acceptance, when the letter which I now hold was brought me by a servant. It was sent to me by a friend, who had been bitterly taunted in the school of experience, and who having casually heard of my quarrel, considered it a duty to prevent what might be the fatal consequences. To it I owe the change of my views—my peace—my happiness—perhaps my life. I shall therefore read it to you without further preface.

“I heard, my young friend, that you have received a challenge, and I have further understood that your intention is to accept it. Permit me to request, before the die is cast, that you will pause one moment, and listen to the story of one, who like you was once happy, and might still have been so had the voice of friendly admonition been sounded before him. How miserable he *has been*, how wretched he *now is*, tongue cannot tell.

“It is not my intention to enter into argument with you on the subject. Objections to duelling have been often repeated, and your own good sense will suggest them all; I shall merely offer you a recital of my sorrows and sufferings, and leave you to *feel* for yourself.

“One of my earliest friends and associates, was Albert Harding. We had known each other from infancy—we had conned our tasks, and played our games, and shared our grievances together;—and we had grown up like twin trees, that clung closer as they advanced in size. Many is the hour of unalloyed bliss that winged its unobserved flight over us in that sweet season of innocence, when our sports had no pleasure, unless they were mutually partaken. Would that I had sunk into death at that blessed period, for then I should have been spared the pain of that dreadful reverse which I have since experienced! But I must not dwell upon that happy period: for it makes my heart ache, and my eyes tearful, whenever I look back upon the past, and see those happy days, like a bright constellation, shining through the darkness of succeeding years. Suffice it to say, that our childhood passed serenely away, amidst the interchange of more than fraternal affections, till at length the lapse of eighteen years, gave us the signal of approach to manhood. We now both entered into the world—but it was not capable of changing our hearts; we had not indeed the opportunity of meeting so frequently as we had done, but our friendship remained unbroken. At length, however, an incident occurred that tended to mar our peace forever.

I had casually discovered that Albert was attached to an amiable young lady in our vicinity, with whom I also had some acquaintance; but I did not then know that his affections were so deeply engaged, as I had afterwards reason to believe they were. I undertook to rally him on the subject, and at first he bore with me calmly and patiently. I was in a most mischievous humour at the time, and pursued my railing with little mercy. Still he continued to take my impertinence in good part. I urged the siege, until at length I fairly ran down his good nature, and he lost his equanimity, denouncing me in round terms as an absolute fool! I told him that was an expression I had not expected from him, but still I continued to tease him, and left little unsaid that could make him angry, and the object of his attentions appear ridiculous. All this was done in a spirit of good humour on my part, but I ought to have known that it was trifling too much with an easy and pliant temper. One bitter word led to another, till we both became fairly irritated, and forgot what we owed to each other as fellow creatures and as friends. A vague and hasty insinuation against my character, which he threw out in the height of his anger, I considered as an unpardonable offence. I told him fiercely that he should repeat the words he had uttered, and flung away from him full of the inspiration of revenge.

“I immediately went home, and in the ecstasy of my rage, wrote and dispatched him a challenge to meet me the next morning. It was briefly answered in the course of a few hours, with the expression of a perfect willingness on his part to give me all the satisfaction my rage could desire, and concluded with a taunting threat, that I should ‘meet the chastisement of my insolence deserved.’

“I did not sleep much that night; for I must confess I had begun to repent somewhat of my rashness. I saw that I had effected a fearful change in my condition. I had made my bosom my open enemy; I had turned myself in bonds of wrath against him, whom I had before loved with the warmest affection; in short, I had

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FAREWELL TO—

When far away my early bark,

How far, that frowns so drear and dark,

With thorns shall strew my pillow,

Say, will one prayer for my success,

Be waited 'till the ocean,

And her I loved with such excess,

For me feel no emotion!

Oh! say but one, and that the surge,

Engulph the bark that bears me,

On, on! to earth's remotest verge,

Shall speed the heart that loves thee;

Perchance 't will not thy kindest hand,

And wounding, such transport thee;

But, if so, then dear girl, to feel,

For friendship's early times,

And should more propitious gales attend,

And wait me home to thee,

Say, will one prayer for my success,

Be waited 'till the ocean,

And her I loved with such excess,

For me feel no emotion!

SELM.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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TO MISS M. C. S. of Darby,

Why, every thing is very mad,

So long in a quiet, quiet gulf,

And my friend—she's a widow,

And she's to advantage still.

Now charming the Express of Night,

Appears, from a cloud as she walks,

And rolling, so splendidly bright,

But the soul to wind ecstasy wakes.

Henry.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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TO MISS M. C. S.

my own imprudence, lost the playmate of my youth, the companion of my riper years,—my best and only confidant. Conscience loudly declared that an apology might restore him, and that was no more than my duty, under all the circumstances of the case, to make one; but Pride stepped in and whispered that I had been insulted that an apology on my part would be degradation—and that now I had entered upon the business, there was no retreating with honor, and I must go on. So I discharged conscience from her duty, and deliberately resolved to murder my dear friend.

After a night of restless agitation, the fatal morning came; and though it arose in its usual brightness, with all its dewy fitness and beauty, yet it was a morning of gloom to me; for I was going to the commission of a deed, which my heart could not warrant, nor my conscience approve. I dressed myself with an agitated hand—but my pistols into my pocket, and slipping quietly out of the house, hastened to the appointed spot. Albert was already waiting with his second, and mine had also preceded me—I scowled darkly on my opponent, but I thought he looked as if he pitied me. Why should he do so?—I did not want his pity!—The pity of an enemy! Oh! no! I hated him the worse that he should look compassionate. The seconds examined our weapons, and ten paces were agreed on as the distance—We took our stations, back to back—measured the ground—reached the point—turned—and fired!—Albert's pistol was first discharged, and ere I had time to know that I was unprepared, mine had taken its effect. The first thing that I beheld after the awful momentary shudder had passed, was the victim of my revenge stretched insensible on the ground!—Shall I pretend to describe my sensations at this moment? O! no! were I to make the attempt, I should do injustice to feelings for which language has no parallel. He was wounded in the breast, and the crimson stream of life was pouring forth in torrents. With the first gush, my heart died away.—I now felt that I loved him more than ever; but alas! it was too late! I threw myself on my knees beside him; I clasped his cold hand, and sat watching in mute and breathless agony for the appearance of that animation, which I feared would never return.—How long I remained in this situation I cannot tell—for insensibility came to my relief and when I recovered I found myself lying at home on my bed. I saw the anxious faces of my friends about me, but the memory of what had passed, was obscured, dim and indistinct. I was in a state of high fever, and it was necessary I should be kept quiet. All my friends left me but my mother, and she sat silently watching at my bed side. There I lay—tearless and sleepless—and the remembrance of the dreadful incidents came upon me, one by one, in thoughts of burning agony. I tossed and turned and tormented on my couch, but there was no rest, and it seemed as if my whole body was wrapped in one shiver of flame!—O! that I could forget the horrors of that dreadful night! that I could cast them for ever into the depths of oblivion, where they should be remembered no more! After a while they gave me an opiate, and I slept—but sleep was worse than wakefulness, for it brought with it dreams so terrific, that the very recollection of them is anguish. Methought I was in some place of wild inequality, such as we often traverse in our night visions, and was standing there alone, with a naked pugnax in my hand; presently there came one whom I knew to be my friend, and he smiled upon me; but I was full of strong passions, and his smile was like poison, and I seemed hurried forward by some invisible power, which I struggled to resist, until my dagger had pierced the heart of the phantom before me. Then as I drew it away, I thought the blood burst forth and covered me with a shower. At length he vanished, and I thought there arose in his place, a frightful demon, who seized me ere I was aware, and dragging me to the end of a dreadful precipice, made me look down into a hideous abyss, into which, every moment he threatened to plunge me. I shuddered and awoke with a scream.

After a long and dreary night, the day dawned, and then for the first time I thought to enquire of Albert. They told me he was alive.—With the word, hope came to my pillow, and I enjoyed a short and quiet slumber. After this rarefied, I felt myself better, and I began rapidly to mend. The next day I was able to go out, and my first object was to visit my poor victim.—I went into his chamber—he was lying on his bed, pale and languid; it was a sight I could scarcely endure, for my heart said within me "Thou art the fiend who has created this!" I sat down by his side—took his hand and burst into tears. I could not articulate a word. When I had become somewhat composed I said, "Albert, I hope"—But he interrupted me, "Oho no!" said he "do not hope! there is no hope now! it is too late! I cannot live—will all soon be over? but I wanted to see you, Charles, before I departed, that I might ask your forgiveness!" "Forgive me!" cried I, "forgiveness! it is I who need forgiveness at your hands, and it was that which I came to ask! Am I not your murderer? It is the *injured* and not the *injured*, who stands in need of pardon. Oh! Albert do not ask forgiveness of me!" "Yes, Charles, I must. I am deeply to blame for having accepted your call, had my pride only allowed me to refuse, how much anguish I should have saved you. For myself, it is no matter!" Albert! Albert! do not talk thus, you will drive me mad! I have nothing against you; every thing is forgiven, only say that you pardon me!" He raised himself gently in the bed, and opened his arms; I threw myself upon his bosom. "Yes, Charles, all that I have to pardon in this is past, and as we forgive each other now, so may we find mercy at the throne of Heaven!" These were his last words—he sank quietly back upon the pillow—and shortly after was no more. It is awful to think how I stood tottering on the narrow isthmus between hope and despair. O! that I could blot that period forever from the annals of existence! I would not live it over, if by doing so I could purchase worlds.

I stood and gazed upon his cold and pallid form as he lay extended in death, and as I gazed, the world and all its pleasures seemed like vanity to me. Above all I could not help reflecting with intolerable anguish, how utterly insignificant had been the cause of all the distress before me. A few idle words, unguardedly uttered, had done all this! And what were they at last? Merely the thoughtlessness of a ruffled temper. And yet insignificant as they were, they had quenched life—they had destroyed peace—they had blighted hopes—they had blighted prospects—they had cut down the flower that ought to have bloomed for many a long year, in the midst of its youthful glory—they had made me the assassin of my friend! These were my own thoughts, tearing at the root of my happiness; while the bereaved mother, and the sighs and tears of mourning brothers and sisters were every moment fixing the arrows of remorse in my heart! Oh! what would I not have given had I possessed the power to restore the life I had taken away!—But I am going beyond bounds; I did not intend to have carried my narration so far, but it seemed to be my duty to warn you of the horrors that await such a course as that I have pursued. From that time to the present, I have never known the sweet peace which I enjoyed before. I have indeed derived some consolation from the remembrance that I obtained my friend's forgiveness; and I trust I have now also obtained it from a higher source; but the recollection of that period is a gloomy spectre that haunts me in every walk of life, and its evil events have cast a deep shade over my existence, that will stretch far and wide over the very verge of the grave! Patriot too, my young friend, for deeming you so young, but believe me, I have your welfare weigh'd in my heart, and that detail grieves me much.

A letter from Odessa, dated Feb. 23, says: "The mission promise made by the Senate of Hydria to the European Consul, to respect the Gulf of Syria, has produced a strong sensation here.

ing it may warn you against the commission of an error, which will bring with it unceasing reparation, and unceasable misery. If it have the least effect in preserving you in peace and innocence, I shall then have the satisfaction of believing, that my many sufferings have not been entirely in vain." *Charles Wootton.*

"After reading this" said Henry, as he laid down the letter, "my views were entirely altered, and I turned with horror from the project, which I was before in the very act of undertaking. The pen which I had taken up to write an acceptance to the challenge, I now used to endite an apology. An explanation followed in course—our disagreement was adjusted—and our friendship restored. What the result would have been had I acted otherwise, it is impossible to say; but there is reason to believe that the consequences of an opposite course, however they might have eventuated, would have been of a nature most truly deplorable and unhappy." O.

European Intelligence.

From late London papers.

The French expedition of Discovery under Capt. Duperre, put into Otaheite in May last. The expedition had discovered four Islands in the Southern Ocean not before heard of.

St. George Ralph Collier, K. C. B. a captain in the Royal Navy, put an end to his life on the 24th of March, by blowing his brains out with a pistol, which he seized in a moment of frenzy, in consequence of some severe strictures passed upon his official conduct in "James' Naval History." He was a son of Admiral Collier, and had for some time been labouring under occasional fits of mental irritation. [The strictures in James' History, alluded to, is the account which is there given of the escape of the American frigate Constitution, and the frigates Cyane and Levant, from the British squadron, commanded by Capt. Collier, when the former were surprised at anchor at Porte Praya, island of St. Jago, during the late war. The attack causes Capt. C. severely, but it is an infamy libel upon the American officers.]

On the 23d of March, a dreadful fire occurred at Woolwich, which consumed the whole range of houses composing Ashdown, together with an immensity of out-buildings. The fire was near the arsenal and public stores; but fortunately the buildings consumed stood, as it were, in a valley, and by themselves. The number of buildings destroyed is not stated.

Barcelona papers and letters have been received to the 1st. They contain accounts of disputes in many parts of Catalonia, in consequence of the delay of the amnesty. The priests, it is said, are stimulating the peasantry to massacre the constitutionalists. The French authorities had forbidden the entrance into Barcelona, of the members of the Criminal Tribunal established by the Barron d'Eroles, at the Seu d'Urgell.

It is reported that a loan has been contracted for by Messrs. Baring, Rothschild, and Lalitte, with the French Ministry, to the enormous nominal amount of \$3,000,000 of francs, about equal to 1,200,000 sterling.

A paragraph from Odessa, dated Feb. 23, states, that "Letters from Constantinople confirm what had been announced, concerning the illness of Saida Elendi, the delays M. de Minzacki had met with in his negotiations, and the reproaches which the Grand Vizier had addressed to Lord Strangford respecting the assistance the Greeks receive from England. People are now anxious to know how Saida Elendi will receive M. de Minzacki, whose conciliating character is well known in Constantinople. Saida Elendi, is a cunning and well informed Turk. It is possible that he may contrive some pretence for granting the evacuation of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, which he brought with it dreams so terrific, that the very recollection of them is anguish. Methought I was in some place of wild inequality, such as we often traverse in our night visions, and was standing there alone, with a naked pugnax in my hand; presently there came one whom I knew to be my friend, and he smiled upon me; but I was full of strong passions, and his smile was like poison, and I seemed hurried forward by some invisible power, which I struggled to resist, until my dagger had pierced the heart of the phantom before me. Then as I drew it away, I thought the blood burst forth and covered me with a shower. At length he vanished, and I thought there arose in his place, a frightful demon, who seized me ere I was aware, and dragging me to the end of a dreadful precipice, made me look down into a hideous abyss, into which, every moment he threatened to plunge me. I shuddered and awoke with a scream.

The Sardinian vessel Murry, Mortes, from Leghorn to Algiers, with a cargo of naval stores and a diamond crown for the Dey, has been captured and carried into Malta, where the cargo was taken out, freight paid, and ship discharged.

A steam packet, built on Annesley and Lowerby's patent, ran on the 21st of January, between Hull and Sibyl, no less than one hundred and sixty-five miles in twelve hours! This is at the rate of about four miles an hour.

St. Thomas Plomer, Master of the Rolls, died on the night of March 24. [When at the bar, Sir Thomas defended O'Connor, who was tried at Maidstone, with O'Quigley, and another, for high treason. In 1806 he was appointed Solicitor General by Mr. Fox.]

The 26th of March was assigned for the third reading of the Slave Trade Bill in the House of Commons. Mr. Canning hoped that it would not be postponed beyond that day, seeing that the only chance of the measure being carried into beneficial operation the present year, was the act reaching America before the end of the present session of Congress.

The Mayor of Toulouse notifies the public, that on account of an extraordinary circumstance, the police, being desirous to prevent the sad consequence likely to result from the great quantity of dogs which crowded into the town from the neighbouring country, will cause poison to be spread throughout all the streets, from the 25th to the 31st of March, inclusive.

The trial of nine highwaymen was concluded at Paris on the 2d of March. Three were sentenced to death, five to the galleys for life, and one was acquitted. In leaving the Court, one of the five exclaimed—"This is a sentence worthy of the 12th century. I am condemned without witnesses!" [He was convicted by a majority of seven against five of the jury.]

The village of Couhardin, (department of the Isere,) has been nearly destroyed by fire. Eighty houses fell a prey to the flames, and nothing was saved except the cattle.

Beland—We regret to mention that the disturbances in the county of Limerick are beginning again to wear a serious aspect. A murder, as we fear will prove to be, has been committed on the person of Mr. Read, a Barrister, and some houses have been robbed of arms.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

We regret exceedingly, (says the Dublin Evening Post, of the 23d of March,) to state that disturbances in Limerick, Cork, and Kilkenny, continue. We will not say that they are alarming, but certainly they are of a nature that must inflict pain on every man who has a regard for this miserable country, and its wretched inhabitants, to whatever rank or class they may belong. In Kildarey, (Cork,) a murder has been committed on a man named Sullivan. Near Buttevant, in the same country, the house of Mr. Ward, a farmer, was burnt. In Tipperary, near New Inn, a man named Conway had his skull fractured, of which he died. We have already mentioned the murder of Mr. Martin, in Kilkenny. By a misprint it was stated that his son had shared the same fate: the latter was wounded, but is recovering. At or near Callan, however, in the same country, one Long, a process-server, who endeavored to levy tithes, was murdered on the same day. In Limerick they are continuing to arrest, under the Insurrection Act. Sixteen men were taken up, on the 23d instant, in Kildarey, in this country.

The news of the death of Sir Thomas Maitland, caused so much alarm amongst the Greeks, that the city of Missolonghi was illuminated the two nights after its arrival.

Route, Feb. 21—A report prevails, that a volcano has come out of the centre of the commercial town of Aleppo, in Syria, and afterwards turned into a lake.

A letter from Odessa, dated Feb. 23, says: "The mission promise made by the Senate of Hydria to the European Consul, to respect the Gulf of Syria, has produced a strong sensation here.

The French Consul, who offered his intervention to prevent an attack upon Smyrna, has received from the Hydriot Senate, a gold sword, valued at 10,000 piastres, bearing the inscription, "Dieu et Patrie."

Accounts from Constantinople, to Feb. 12th, contradict the report of Peace having been ratified with Persia, and state that the Turkish army had recently been completely defeated in the neighbourhood of Bagdad.

Late intelligence from China induced a belief that the difficulties between the British merchants and the Chinese, had been adjusted.

The British inhabitants of Calcutta have subscribed the enormous sum of nearly £9000, for the purpose of having a portrait painted of the honourable John Adam, esq. After paying the expence of the portrait the surplus is to be applied to charitable purposes.

The French government, according to letters from the most respectable source, was about to acknowledge the independency of *Hastia*. The last advices from Havre, state that an advance had been taken place in the price of St. Domingo Coffee, in consequence of news just received from Paris, that a decree was issued annulling the privileges hitherto allowed to French vessels on imports to that Island. It is now believed that France will pursue the policy of England, by acknowledging and opening a commercial intercourse with the late Spanish South American States. A French consul has already arrived at Laguna, it is said, with the most friendly professions.

Letters from Genoa of the 6th, mention the capture of ten Spanish vessels by the Algerines, and that they had descended on the coast of Valencia add carried off 47 persons, men, women and children.

When Riego was taken prisoner, there was with him an Englishman, named Matthews, who held a regular commission under the constitutional government. Of this man nothing was heard of for some time; but it now appears that he has for four months been in solitary confinement, exposed to all the horrors and cruelties which the refined malignity of Ferdinand could invent; and that he was at one time kept without food in his dungeon or 38 hours.

Falmouth, (Eng.) March 12.

Arrived, the Duke of Marlboro' Packet, from Lisbon. She brings an account that the city was in a state of great commotion, in consequence of the body of the Marquis of Lorro, or Lorro, the King's minister and great favourite, being found murdered in the palace, and suspicion strongly attached itself to the *second* personage in the kingdom as the principal therein.

It is also said that the Conde del Palmella, one of the first officers of state had been alarmed for the safety of his own life, and had fled or secreted himself.

Another account from Falmouth states—"It is said that the Prince Don Miguel has killed one of the Ministers by stabbing him, and that another has been obliged to leave Lisbon."

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

All the advices from Greece and its neighborhood, continue to be of the most cheering character. It is stated in the Augsburg Gazette, that a vessel had arrived at Trieste from Smyrna, in twelve days, bringing intelligence that Caryta, the capture of which had been so often announced, had at length surrendered to Olyssaeus. According to the capitulation concluded between the Chiefs of the two parties, the Turkish garrison are to be conducted to Negropont. Letters from Durazzo, in Albania, state that a corps of the Greeks, consisting of two thousand men, had arrived in the environs of Arta. Patras was expected to surrender shortly. Lord Byron had adopted a Greek dress, and had marched with a corps against Leprano. He was appointed a member of the council of Western Greece. It was reported that the Pacha of Scutari, had raised the standard of rebellion against Turkey, and declared his intention of making common cause with the Albanians and Hellens.

Lord Cochrane was at Rio on the 23d of Feb. with a fleet destined for the blockade of Pernambuco, which place had refused to acknowledge the authority of the Emperor. It is said that Lord C. had been recalled by the British government with an offer of being reinstated in all his former authority and high rank in the navy. The English had a large squadron on the coast, and were daily expecting reinforcements. The ship Cambridge of 90 guns, with Consuls on board for La Plata, Chili and Peru, had arrived at Rio. The French had 2 frigates, 2 sloops and a brig, and were likewise expecting reinforcements. It was reported that the king of France had placed the American Consul at Coquimbo was on board the Stanmore, and had been detained by the Spaniards. Two other privateers of the same description, were cruising off the coast of Chili.

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COLONIAL EXPEDITION.

The Royal Gazette of the 14th ultimo, published at Nassau, (N. P.) states, that great alarm prevailed on the coast of Cuba, in consequence of intelligence received from Jamaica, that a Colombian vessel of war had arrived at Kingston for the purpose of procuring a loan of money, for fitting out from some port on the Main an expedition to consist of from fifteen hundred to two thousand men, for the purpose of revolutionizing the Island of Cuba. It was said this force would land on the south side of the Island, opposite to Principe, where they expected to be joined immediately by a considerable number of the inhabitants disposed for independence. This account was credited by many, but it was also reported that the troops were intended to assist the people of Vera Cruz, in destroying the castle of St. Juan de Uloa, which had so long been annoying that place by its fire on the town.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.

The Stanton, Capt. Burtch, arrived at New Bedford, Mass. stopped at Pernambuco on the 16th March, and sailed again on the 21st.—The following occurrence took place during Capt. B.'s stay at that port, the particulars of which are as follows:

On the 20th March, the President of Pernambuco was arrested by some troops and sent as Prisoner to one of the Forts, the Commandant of which would not receive him as such. He then retired to Olinda with such of the troops as were friendly to him, the other party taking a different direction. On the morning of our sailing, the President and his party which was said to be the strongest returned with him quietly to the City, and it was reported that the others had dispersed. It was thought by some that this was only a stratagem of the President to ascertain the number and strength of his friends, and by others, that it was a prelude to a more serious affair.

Lord Cochrane was daily expected at Pernambuco. Captain Perkins of the Floyd, just arrived at Pernambuco from Rio Janeiro, reported that the King of the Sandwich Islands, Rihorihio with two of his wives had arrived there in an English ship, on his way to England. He was received with every mark of attention and respect.

The trial of Thomas Jones, for being concerned in the murder of the Captain and Mate of the brig Hulka, has terminated in the District Court at New York, and the prisoner proved guilty. Upwards of five years have elapsed since this bloody deed was perpetrated. The ocean into which was thrown the mangy carcass of the unfortunate persons at this time holds no vestiges of their forms; but such are the inexorable ways of Providence, that when the murderer fits himself success, as to punishment on earth his hour had arrived, his long concealed sin of robbery had suddenly

From the United States Gazette.

Mr. W. Mrs. Coad's Young Ladies' Seminary.

Having been requested, in conjunction with J. O'Daniel, Esq. to decide on the claims of the respective candidates for the prize medals, which are annually awarded to such of Mr. Coad's pupils, as by diligence and application to their studies, shall have merited such distinction, it affords me great pleasure to state, that the result of the examination held for this purpose, at Mr. Coad's rooms, on the evening of the 16th inst. was at once gratifying to the audience and highly creditable to the pupils. The facility and ease with which nearly all the pupils answered questions in ancient and modern history, chronology and geography, particularly the latter, was matter of astonishment and admiration to all present, and evinced an acquaintance with those branches of knowledge, scarcely to be expected in such youthful students—indeed the progress of each member of the different classes, appeared so nearly equal, in point of advancement, that the decision in favor of any one, was exceedingly difficult and embarrassing. The exercises in geography were of a character peculiarly fitted to impress on the memory and understanding the various subjects bro't into view.—Problems on the terrestrial globe were solved with a celerity that would have done credit to a veteran in the science. The method of computing distances and of ascertaining the bearing of one place from another, by referring to the globe or map, appeared to be equally familiar to them.

Mr. Coad's method of teaching English grammar, by analysis, is evidently calculated to accelerate the learner's progress in this important branch of a solid and practical education.

I cannot

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, May 1, 1824.

[We publish the following composition, partly on account of its singularity and partly to gratify a portion of our subscribers, who by their complaints appear to be "plagued" in the same manner; but at the same time, we trust they will not adopt the measure recommended by our affronted corresponding ex-devant subscriber.]

MESSRS. ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,

Please to stop my paper. I am an over-run by my kind neighbours "to lend them the paper just a few minutes" and then keep it as many hours.

When I subscribed for your paper I calculated that the price of it was not quite four cents a week, and that by stinting myself of a pint of beer once a week, I might take it and be a gainer by the bargain. But now when I come from my work on Saturday night, I hardly ever find my paper at home. It is always lent out, and when it returns, after making a tour through the neighbourhood, is frequently in such a condition that it can scarcely be read.

On Sunday again my house is full of persons, who come, with looks as innocent as sucking pigs, to read my paper, when I have scarcely a chance to look at it myself. They might as well borrow my coat, or the joint of meat from my table: There is no difference. I have told them frequently how cheap it is; and that by relinquishing some trifling superfluity, they might take it and be none the poorer—but they say "they can't afford it." Now some of these borrowers are able to buy me and sell me, and send me to the Indigo woods, as the saying is, and yet year in and year out they choose to plague their neighbours (who do not like to quarrel with them about a trifle) rather than go to the small expence of 2 dollars a year, for a constant supply of amusing reading and the passing news. I wish you to put these lines into your paper, with my advice to all your subscribers who are troubled in the same way, to "go and do likewise," that is, to stop their papers.

N.B.—If you insert this, it is likely I will subscribe again as soon as they get off the scent.

Counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Easton Bank, Pennsylvania, letter C, are in circulation in this city—they have a greasy appearance. The engraving of the vignette is indifferently executed, but the margin is extremely well done: the signatures are well imitated and calculated to deceive those who are not familiar with the notes of that bank.

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and Miscellaneous Literature, is about to be established in this city, to be edited by JACOB WAGNER, Esq. formerly of Baltimore.

Mr. H. S. Tanner, of this city, is now engaged in preparing, and will publish in the course of the present year, a four sheet map of the United States proper, on a scale of 30 geographical miles to the inch—it will be based upon nearly the same materials as were used by him for his American Atlas: together with such tabular information as will render it a useful appendage to the parlour, study, or counting house.

The efforts to establish a Mariner's Church in this city have been so far blessed as to accomplish the procuring of a site for the erection of a building, seventy-five feet front by sixty-one and a half in depth, on the east side of Water, between Walnut and Chestnut streets. A contract has also been made with WILLIAM STRICKLAND, Esq. for the completion of the same by the 13th of November next.

A gentleman who has just returned from the canal ground, informs, that, although little more than a week has elapsed since the work was commenced, there are already between three and four hundred men actively employed in excavating the earth. In a few weeks, more than double that number will probably be employed.

ROADS AND CANALS.—The bill appropriating the sum of \$30,000 for the purpose of making surveys, and obtaining the necessary plans and estimates on the subject of Roads and Canals, has passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 18. This bill having now passed the ordeal of both Houses, requires only the sanction of the President to become a law. On the passage of this bill, which may be considered as the commencement of a general system of internal improvement, we congratulate the country.

This day is published, and for sale by the author No. 31 south Second street, (price 25 cents.) A SPECIMEN OF THE AMERICAN PRONOUNCING SPELLING BOOK, or Sure Guide to the true pronunciation of the English Language—in which is exhibited a new and perfect ALPHABET, by which the true and accurate pronunciation of every word is shown; and which, should it ever be adopted for the language itself, by throwing out all silent or superfluous letters, will abridge the language about one-sixth part; and, besides being a great saving in the expense of books and printing of every description, will require but little more than a perfect knowledge of the alphabet, to read and pronounce the language correctly in every particular, and to spell any word on hearing it accurately pronounced. By ANNA KNEELAND, Author of the American Definition Spelling Book.

DISTRESSING FIRE.

A letter from a gentleman at New Castle, gives the following particulars of the fire which happened there last Monday afternoon.

The Steam Boat will no doubt apprise you of the awful fire with which our town has been visited. It commenced in the stable of Mr. Riddle about 2 o'clock, and his house and every one on that side of the street, except the one occupied by Mr. Bowman, and the one in which Mr. Ban formerly lived, is entirely destroyed. On the opposite side of the street, every house, from the one occupied by Mr. Roberts, to the elder Mr. Read's is gone—the house of the latter stopped the fire. About twenty houses are destroyed, and as many families left without a home.

Independently of the loss of real property, there has been a considerable loss of personal, and many families are in a very distressing situation. Fortunately no lives were lost—Messrs. Riddle, both the Janvers', Lewis, Ritchie McCullough, Sexton, Ochler, Geo. Read, Jr. and Latte, are amongst those who have been burnt out. It cannot be ascertained in what way the fire originated.—About 4 o'clock the wind veered to the westward, or it is probable the greater part of the town would

have gone. The sufferers are distributed among the families which escaped."

The loss sustained is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. By this calamity twenty-one families have been deprived of their homes, most of whom were, on Monday morning, in comfortable circumstances. The individuals who compose these families, amount in all to about two hundred persons, or one sixth of the population of New Castle.

The owners of the Wilmington Steam Boat, upon her arrival from Philadelphia, on the evening of the desolating fire, directed her to New Castle, to bring as many of their townsmen as possible, who were worn out with fatigue, endeavouring to arrest the flames. The cabins were literally filled, and so many as could stand upon the decks, together with the Engines and Hose. All were landed at Wilmington during the night, without any charge. Such were the numbers, that looks on considered it impossible for the boat to carry them without accident.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in this city for the purpose of making arrangements in aid of the unfortunate sufferers by the recent fire at New Castle. The distress occasioned by this event is represented as being very great, and the claims which it has created on the sympathy of our citizens, will, there can be no doubt, be met with a prompt and generous reception. While noticing this subject, we cannot but express our surprise that people will be so regardless of their own interest as to neglect the partial means of safety which the numerous insurance companies in almost every section of the country offer. Of one hundred thousand dollars, supposed to have been lost in the little town of New-Castle, it is said not one cent was insured. This circumstance ought, and we have no doubt will, operate as a powerful warning to others.

THE MUMMY.—We have now an opportunity

of seeing what we have often heard of—an Egyptian Mummy. It has excited a lively interest in this city, and has, in consequence, been numerously visited. The exhibition, we understand, will continue open but one week longer, during which time it is the intention of the proprietor to open it in the evening, to accommodate those who have most leisure at that time. As a mere specimen of art, it is an object of rational curiosity; and it would be a reproach to us to suppose that it would not be generally examined. But it is the reflections which it excites, that constitutes its most powerful interest:

"Perchance that very hand, now pinched flat, Has hob-a-nob'd with Pharaoh, glass to glass; Or dropp'd a halfpenny in Homer's hat, Or doff'd thine own to let Queen Dido pass; Or held, by Solomon's own invitation, A torch at the Great Temple's delusion. I need not ask thee if that hand, when arm'd, Has any Roman soldier mau'd and knuckled; For thou wert dead, and buried, and embalmed Ere Romulus and Remus had been suckled: Antiquity appears to have begun Long after thy primeval race was run."

Since first thy form was in this box extended,

We have, above ground, seen some strange mutations:

The Roman Empire has begun and ended, New worlds have risen—we have lost old nations,

And countless kings have into dust been humbled, While not a fragment of thy flesh has crumbled.

Why should this worthless regtument endure, If its undying guest be lost forever?

O let us keep the soul embalm'd, and pure

In living virtue—that when both must sever,

Although corruption may our frame consume, Th' immortal spirit in the skies may bloom!"

* Our quotation is not perfectly appropriate, as the Mummy now exhibiting was a female—but something may be granted to poetic license.

Recent arrivals from Europe bring no information of importance. The "rumours of war," as was anticipated have died away, and the threatening aspect which affairs lately wore, appears to have been exchanged for those of a milder cast. Efforts, we perceive, have been made in England to effect an acknowledgment of the independence of our South American friends, which, it is very probable, will soon be done, if it is not before this.

On Tuesday evening, the 27th ult., by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr. ALEXANDER BENNOY, to SARAH, daughter of Colonel Cale North, all of this city.

On Tuesday, the 27th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Dr. MAXWELL SOMERVILLE, Merchant, of Clarkesburgh, Va. to Miss MARY FULTON, daughter of James McAlpin, Esq. of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 27th ult., by the Rev. E. S. Fly, Mr. JOHN BROWLEY, Clock and Watch-maker, to Mrs. ELIZA KAY.

On Thursday evening the 29th ult. by Henry Holesombe, D. D. Mr. WILLIAM ELLIS, to Miss ELEANOR WILDES, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 29th ult., by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. RICHARD A. BAYLEY, to Miss MARY CAROLINE, young daughter of the late FREDERICK BAYLEY, Esq. of this city.

On Wednesday, the 30th ult., by the Rev. Dr. S. P. Mr. JOHN T. PHILIP, of Providence, to Miss HANNAH PRICE, of Maple Township, both of Delaware county.

On Thursday evening, the 29th ult., by the Rev. Manning B. Hoech, Mr. WILLIAM DE BINDER, to Miss MARY PIERSON, both of the district of Southwark.

On Wednesday morning, the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. JOHN CLARKE, of Bridgeton, N. J. editor of the "Whig," to Miss SARAH HOWLAND, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 27th ult., by the Rev. J. J. Jane, Mr. CHARLES WATSON, to Miss ISABELLA, daughter of the late William Shannon, Esq. of this city.

On the evening of the 23d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, Mr. ISAIAH CHASE, to Miss HARRIET COOK.

On the evening of the 26th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, Mr. JOHN Y. SARCHEF, to Miss MARGARET WILSON, of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 29th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Fly, Mr. WILLIAM POOL, to Miss SARAH HOWLAND, all of this city.

On the 23d ult. at Baltimore, by the Rev. Mr. Valiant, Mr. EZRA HORNKE, to Miss JANE P. GIBSON, daughter of William Gibson, Merchant, of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., by the Rev. Mr. James GORDON, of this city, to Miss CATHERINE G. COLEBRETH, of Newgate, Del.

On the 15th ult., by Joseph Watson, Mr. JOSEPH HUTCHINSON, to RACHEL C. BURR, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 16th ult., by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr. FREDERICK ANDERSON, to Miss ANN P. DALE, daughter of the late Ludwic. J. Law, Esq. of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 29th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Avery, Captain HUGH O'CALLAGHAN, to Miss LOUISA R. WEISSELL, both of this city.

On the 24th ult., by Robert Wharton, Esq. RICHARD FAYRE, Esq. of Northampton, N. J. to Miss SARAH WALKER, of Philadelphia, daughter of the late Joseph Walker, of the former place.

On Monday evening, the 27th ult., Mr. CHARLES JEWELL, son of Kenneth Jewell, in the 24th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, the 25th ult., after a long illness, Mrs. MARY CUMMING, aged 47 years.

On Saturday evening, the 26th ult., between 11 and 12 o'clock, Mr. PETER O'LEARY, aged 86 years.

On Sunday morning, the 26th ult., in this city, Mr. SAMUEL WELTON, of the Island of Coney.

On Sunday evening, the 26th ult., Mr. JOHN SISK, Printer.

On Monday afternoon, the 27th ult., in the 47th year of his life, JACOB GALLAGER.

In Baltimore, on the 2d ult. at the house of her son-in-law, Eliza Tyson, SARAH T. wife of Thomas Morris, of this city.

Deaths during the past week.

ADULTS. CHILD. TOTAL.

In Philadelphia, 40 40 80

In New-York, 54 51 105

In Baltimore, 12 15 27

The deaths in this city last week were 80;

among which were, 10, by consumption, 9 ty-

phus fever, and 7 smallpox.

In New-York, there were 19 deaths by Small

Pox; and 11 by consumption.

side of the Atlantic, has applauded the late noble and timely declaration of the United States, it could not but excite the pride of a heart glowing with all the feelings of an old American patriot and soldier—engaged, as I have been here from the beginning, and as I now am, in great contest between the rights of mankind and the pretensions of European despotism and aristocracy. There are motives of duty and honour that must direct the time when it shall be my happy lot to revisit the shore of freedom, but that moment will be the most delightful I can ever enjoy."

This was of course received with great applause.

CRIME IN S. CAROLINA.—The Charleston Courier of the 10th inst. makes the following observations:

"The penal code of South Carolina, if you regard its letter only, is as severe, if not more severe, than any in the Union. And yet its operation is so mild and lenient, that punishment appears only to tempt criminals to repeat their atrocities. Our criminal calendar consists almost always of the same individuals, whose lives have been forfeited over and over again, and who escape for that very reason from the punishment they deserve. Juries will not convict a man of grand larceny; if he has been branded, because then he will be hung—so that he may steal ad infinitum and receive at most a successive number of lashes. The consequence is, that the wretches remain among us and are renewing in open daylight their infamous depredations."

COMMUNICATION.

"FUGITIVE POEMS."

MESRS. EDITORS—I am partial to the AMERICAN MESSES; the more so, perhaps, because she has, till a recent period, wandered among us unknown and neglected, by the proud and the cold. Who can forbear welcoming her appearance, when she brings us such sweet airs as have just been heard among us! I allude, Mesers. Editors, to the very pleasing collection which has appeared with the above modest title. This volume contains, in my humble opinion, specimens of real native talents, to foster which should be the pride of every American. I hope, and in this hope, an lover of American literature, I am sure you will join with me, that the deserving Author may receive that need of encouragement which he assuredly merits.

T.

COMMUNICATION.

TIVOLI GARDEN AND THEATRE.

This establishment, we understand, has undergone considerable repairs, and will open for the season, on Monday, May 10th, under the management of Mr. C. S. Porter. The Scenery, entirely new, designed and executed by Mr. John Coutts, of this city. Every exertion has been made to select a good Company; the orchestra will be composed of first rate musicians. No expense or pains will be spared to render the establishment worthy the patronage of an enlightened and judicious public. Among the performers already engaged, are Mr. Palmer Fisher, formerly of Drury Lane, and latterly of the southern and western Theatres; Mr. S. Drake, of the western Theatres; Mr. J. Morrison, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Drake, &c. &c.

T.

COMMUNICATION.

ARRIVALS.

April 24. Shop Construction, Doughy, Cape Haytien, 10 days—Galley, Holes, &c.

25. Ship TANCRED, Serril, Liverpool—Mdze.; Florida, Wilson, Liverpool, 32 days—Mdze.; Brigs CYRUS, DILL, ST. CROIX, 18 days—Sugar, &c.; America, BANGS, BUENOS AIRES, 70 days—Hides; Schr. Mary Washington, Rue, Turks Island, 13 days.

27. Brig DENTUR, Wimmore, New Orleans, 16 days—Cotton, Tobacco, &c.; Richmond, Va.; Hicklins, Mardie, New Orleans, 10 days—Cotton and Lead.

28. Brig Alabama, Kirk, St. Thomas, 14 days—Sugar, Hides, &c.

29. Schr. Dime, Worster, Matanzas, 11 days.

30. Ship Georgian, Bailey, Savannah, 6 days—Cotton, Rice, &c.; Bremen, Augsburg, Salzburg, 60 days—Linens, &c.; Brigr. Export, Ticonic, New Orleans, 14 days—Sugar, Hides, &c.

7980 Tickets at \$5.

Tickets and Shares for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME,

P. CANTFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chestnut Street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

7980 Tickets at \$5.

Tickets and Shares for sale at GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

No. 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET.

May 1—3

FISHING TIME.



Varisty's the very spine of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

THE BULLY.

How kind has Nature unto bluster been,
Who gave him dreadful looks, and dauntless mien;
How nought so swaggers, eyes to strike dismay,
And bolder still, gave legs to run away!

FROM THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.
A cedar grove I wish to place,
In rows of four, my lot to grace,
Ten dozen trees just to contain,
In eight and twenty rows the same.

A solution is requested.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors.—There are many curious and ingenious persons in this large city; and many of my acquaintances are wishing to know how much older I am than my wife. If they will take the pains to solve the following question, their wishes will be gratified.—When we were married, my age was in a proportion to that of my wife as 12 to 7 1-9; after we had lived together 27 years, I found that our ages were in a proportion as 12 to 9 5-9. Now find out how old my wife was when she was married? K.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. Skin to be saved, with much ado and pain,
Scattered, dispersed, and gathered up again;
Wither'd when young; sweet yet unperfum'd;
Carefully laid up to be consum'd.
2. Name it, and you break it.
3. Chesty may be made into a word of one syll.
life.
4. What word in the English language, which, if you spell right, must be wrong; and, if you spell it wrong, must be right?
5. A little chest, which an infant can open, but all mankind cannot shut.
6. Why is the letter E like London?
7. Why is the letter M, in the word Timid, like a none?

"ABREUVOIR."—The word *abreuvoir*, which means, strictly, a watering place for horses and cattle, does not appear to have been used in that sense in English; yet our masons, when they place several stones contiguous to each other, call the interstices "abreuvoirs," because they are to be *abreuvoir* with liquid mortar. The following anecdote will establish the sense of this word, according to the true French acceptation of it.—

A Capuchin, in one of his sermons, had given offence to the laics of a nobleman, who, a few days after, invited him to dinner. The Franciscan, in the course of the repast, had repeatedly made signs to these varlets for the means of quenching his thirst, but the spiteful attendants did not choose to move. The patient friar bore this with good humour, till at last, taking hold of his girdle, or "cordón," he placed the end of it in the hand of the servant nearest to him, saying, with a significant smile, "Conduisez moi, à l'abreuvoir."—Lead me to the horse-pond. The quickness of the application was instantly felt by the master of the house, a bottle of campaigne was placed on the table at the side of the Capuchin, and the next day the offenders were dismissed.

ROYAL REGULATIONS.

The following directions are given in MS. as regulating the household of Henry VIII.—"His Highness's baker shall not put alum in the bread, nor mix rye, oat, or bean flour with the same; and if detected he shall be put in the stocks."—His Highness's attendants are not to steal any locks or keys, tables, forms, cupboards, or other furniture, out of Noblemen's or Gentlemen's houses where he goes to visit. Master cooks shall not employ such scullions as go about naked, or lie all night before the kitchen fire. Diners to be at ten, and suppers at four. The officers of his Privy Chamber shall be loving together; no grudging or grumblimg, nor talking of the King's pastime. The King's Barber is enjoined to be cleanly—not to frequent the company of misguided women, for fear of danger to the King's royal person. There shall be no romping with maid's on the staircase, by which dishes and other things are often broken."

The Report.—The Marquis del Carpio, a Gran deee of Spain, in giving the holy water to a lady, who presented him, according to Lord Byron's *Sardanapalus*, "her lank, bird-like right hand," ornamented with a fine diamond, said, loud enough to be heard, "Quisiera mas la soñita que la mano," i. e. I had rather have the ring than the hand. The lady, taking him instantly by the golden collar of his order, said, "E' yo el cabestro que el anillo," i. e. And I the halter rather than the hand!

John Heywood.—Although vanity is generally censured as a defect, it is occasionally very amusing. An entertaining instance of it is related of John Heywood, a poet, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. and Queen Mary. The latter of these sovereigns once asked him, "What wind had blown him to court?"—"Two, your Majesty, one of them was to see you."—And the other? "inquired the Queen.—"The other, Madam, was—that you might see me."

LETTER-WRITING.

A French wife wrote this affectionate and laconic letter to her husband:—"Je vous cerise parceque je n'ai rien à faire de finis, parceque je n'ai rien à dire."—I write to you, because I have nothing to do; I end my letter, because I have nothing to say.

We have heard of two other very short letters from the country.

Farm to the Farmer.—I desire you would send me a fat pig, or else—

Farmer to the person.—I have no fat pig, and if I had—

In a late number of the *Constitutionnel*, there is the following advertisement:—"Would you wish instructions in dancing? M. Delaunay, rue de la Lune, No. 16, and Boulevard bonne nouvelle, No. 43, will give excellent. His daughter also gives lessons on the piano forte and harp, and in solfège. *Die is very handsome, which is another inducement.*"

The following ludicrous direction was lately sent on a letter from France:—"M. Des Hayes, *Qui parcoure Pique de Lard*, which it turned out meant Hyde Park, corner of Piccadilly.

Anecdote of Mme. the French Dancing Master.

This famous disciple of Terpsichore obtained, in his old age, a pension, from the French Government. One of his young pupils, whose family had, by their great interest and credit at court, procured him this favour, hastened to Marcel, in order to have the pleasure of presenting him with his present, which she put into his hand, hoping to cause him an agreeable surprise. Marcel immediately dashed it on the floor. "Is it thus, Madame," said he, "that I have taught you to prove or anything? Pick up the paper, and give it me in a proper manner."—The young lady, greatly surprised at the way this favour was received, wept over it, and offered to give it back. Marcel, however, said to her, "I have no time for such trifles."

"Very well, Madame," said the old dancing master, "very well: I will take it now; and I thank you, though your elbow was not quite rounded enough."



RURAL ECONOMY.

GREEN PEAS.

The trouble and cost of preparing ground, bushing and tending peas, has rendered the saying common, that "green peas are dear eating." A neighbor informs me that he always has green pea plenty and cheap. He plants five or six peas in each of his potato hills, the vines of which support and keep the peas from the ground, so that they will spread round and display themselves, to the eye and hand of the gatherer; he says neither the roots nor the vines of the peas, do any conceivable injury to the potatoes. Potatoes are now generally planted—yet peas may now be added, and even after the potatoes have vegetated above ground, the peas may be put in to equal advantage. So says my neighbor. The trial is easy. A. B.

ADVICE TO DAIRY MAIDS.

In churning for Butter, always have an open space for the air to have free access to the cream. If you stop up the orifice, as is customary, to prevent cream from splashing out, you may churn for hours in vain! Butter is produced by the union of oxygen with the cream, and more butter will be made and quicker, and of a fine flavor, if you have your churn sufficiently open, than if you have not an aperture of proper size. One experiment will convince you of this. RUSTICUS.

BEES.

The following easy method of taking the honey without destroying the bees, is generally practised in France:—In the dusk of the evening, when the bees are quietly lodged, having approached the hive, and turned it gently over. Having steadily placed it in a small pit, previously dug to receive it, with its bottom upwards, cover it with a clean new hive, which has been properly prepared, with a few sticks across the inside of it, and rubbed with aromatic herbs; then having carefully adjusted the mouth of each hive to the other so that no aperture remains between them, take a small stick, and beat gently round the sides of the lower hive for about ten minutes, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the old hive, ascend and adhere to the new one. Then gently lift up the upper hive, with all its little tenants, and place it on the stand from which the other was taken. This should be done some time in the week preceding midsummer day, that the bees may have time, before the summer flowers are faded, to lay in a new stock of honey, which they will not fail to do for their subsistence through the winter.

CHEAP MANURE.

ZADKINE'S No. 120 Germanicus Road, or Philadelphian, manufactures Bones, Oyster Shells, and Ground Oyster. These Manures have been used in England and found excellent. The Bone, particularly, is the best that is known. Several respectable references can be given of those who have tried it in the vicinity of this city. Farmers would find it their interest to make trial for themselves.

APRIL 15—16.

JOHN B. HOWELL.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above.

APRIL 15—16.

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION of a composition of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved very efficacious for the cure of Colds, Asthma, Consumption, and other diseases. It is particularly useful in the removal of those slight Colds attended with cough, and particularly in the cure of children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 26 NORTH 6TH STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25c.

APRIL 15—16.

JOHN B. HOWELL.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above.

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LAND AGENT.

Broker and Conveyancer's Office, No. 7, N. 6th st., a few doors above Market.

THE Subscribers offers his services to his friends and the public, in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engraving of Writings, posturing of Accounts & C. debts of Debtors, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices, Indentures, Articles of Partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N. B.—A Register is kept expressly for entering Firms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

APRIL 26—27.

CHARLES P. LISLE.

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Between Margaret Brown, complainant, on Bill, &c. Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, & William Miller, defendants, on Bill, &c.

April 8, 1844.

I appearing to the Court, that presented this Bill, &c. have issued against the above named defendants, and that the said Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, and William Miller, have not caused their appearance to be entered, according to the rules of this Court, the same ought to be done, and in case such process as had been duly served, and it also appears by affidavit, on the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, and William Miller, made out and delivered to the State of Pennsylvania, upon opening the matter this day to the Chancellor, his bill of complaint, and the said Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, and William Miller, have not caused their appearance to be entered, according to the rules of this Court, the same ought to be done, and in case such process as had been duly served, and it also appears by affidavit, on the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, and William Miller, made out and 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